Hobbies WEEKLY

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A WATERLINE MODEL CARGO STEAMER

HERE is a model that will keep the youngsters amused for hours whilst the making will be found an absorbing piece of work. It is a simple "dry-land" model of an ordinary cargo steamer complete with deck cabins, wheelhouse and a winch forward of the mast for lifting the cargo out of the hold and depositing it upon the quayside.

The wood, suitable for the model can be purchased in simple panel form from Hobbies Ltd., and for the decks and cabins two MD8 panels will be required, and two panels PPM of thin wood for the sides.

A 16in. Model

The length of the steamer is 16ins. and its beam 3ins., so there will be ample deck space for moving the cargo about, hooking it on to the crane and raising it and putting it where required.

In the side view and plan of the model (Fig. 1) the positions of the various parts is seen, and the scale will be found helpful in measuring off certain parts which perhaps will not be given by actual measurements.

The Main Deck

The main deck A will be the first piece to mark out and cut with the fretsaw. For this deck a whole panel MD8 is taken up, the pointed bow shape being easily set out with compasses as in Fig. 2, the points for striking the arcs being shown here.

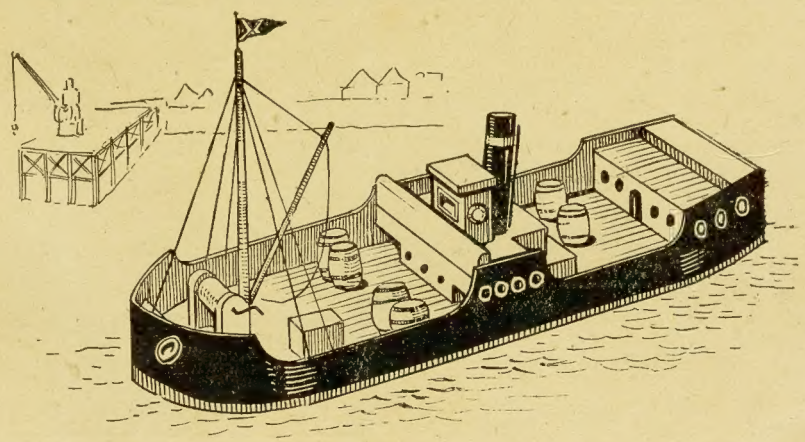
Smooth up the edges with glasspaper and then mark and cut pieces B, C and D as shown in Fig. 3. The shape of these pieces can be got from the plan (Fig. 1) and can be measured off for width on the scale provided. For B and C glue two pieces of $\frac{1}{8}$in. wood together and for D an odd piece of $\frac{1}{4}$in. thick stuff should be used.

The Hull Sides

The sides of the steamer are now marked out and cut from the thin wood panels. The outline with the measurements in Fig. 4 will be sufficient guide. The point where the join in the pieces is to be made is shown, the 11in. length of the wood as provided not being long enough, of course, to extend the whole length of the sides. Cut one piece to shape and then use this as a template for marking round the other side.

Fixing the Sides

Glue and nail the sides on and put a little splicing or cover piece, behind the join amidships to make firm at this point. Brass fret pins $\frac{1}{4}$in. long should be driven through the sides into deck A all round about $\frac{1}{2}$in. apart. The stern of the ship should be covered with a piece of the thin wood as



shown in the plan Fig. 1 and in Fig. 3 and trimmed off neatly.

The cabins and bridge of the vessel can now be added. Fig. 3 shows the parts and their positions can be gauged from the plan at Fig. 1. Piece E is a simple rectangle measuring 4ins. by 2ins. and is ½in. thick, piece F, glued above this is shaped like a letter T in plan and measures 3½ins. by 3ins. wide and forms the bridge of the ship.

A piece of ½in. wood 3ins. long and ¾in. wide is glued to the top of piece F to form the front rail of the bridge. This rail is shown broken away in the middle to show the wheelhouse G which is a plain block of wood 1in. square in section and 1¼ins. high. This house is roofed with a piece of thinner wood (as H in Fig. 3). and overhangs piece G all round.

The funnel consists of a piece of round rod ⅝in. in diameter and 2¼ins. long. It stands at a slight slope on piece F.

Mast and Boom

The mast stands 2½ins. away from the bow of the ship, and a ⅜in. hole must be bored in the deck to receive it. A piece of ⅜in. rod 7ins. long must be tapered upwards to a little less than ¼in. to the top. A swinging boom is also made, but from ¼in. rod 5ins. long.

The connection between boom and mast can be made by means of a piece of wire driven into the end of the boom, socketing into a small brass eye screwed into the mast.

The five rigging ropes can be formed from stout thread tied at the mast head and brought down and fastened to holes in the upper sides of the ship.

Hauling Winch

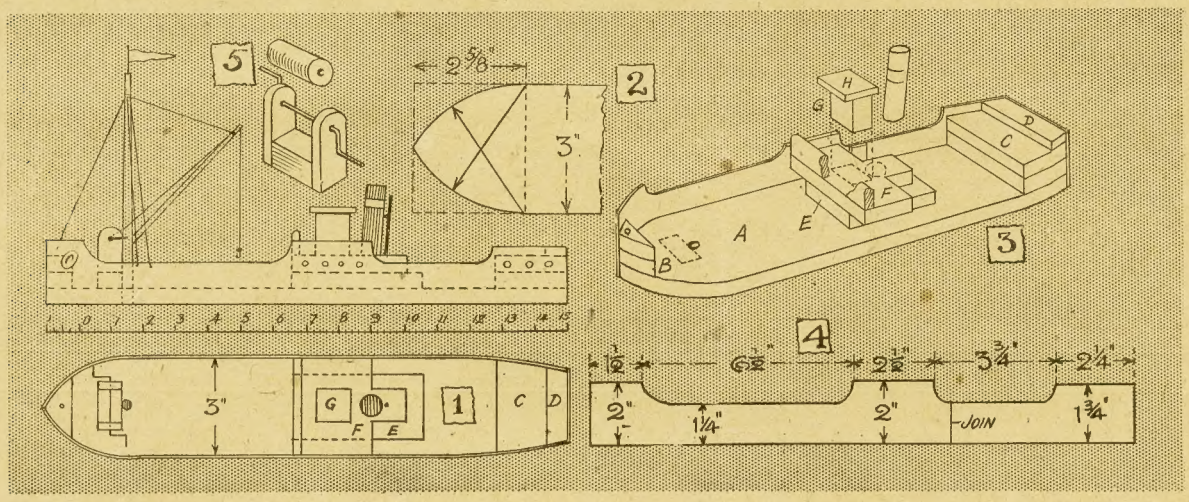
A simple little winch might be made as shown in Fig. 5. Two upright ends about 1¾ins. long and ¾in. wide are glued and pinned to a block of wood 1in. long by ¾in. by ½in. in section. A winding drum of ½in. diam. rod is fitted loosely between the uprights with a wire spindle passing through it the ends being bent up to form handles for winding purposes.

In painting the model use ordinary oil paint and if possible give two coats. Paint the deck yellow or buff colour and line it with ink or pencil to represent the deck battening. The top deck—round the wheel house—should also be yellow. The top surfaces of pieces B, C and D should be light grey, as also the roof of the wheelhouse.

The latter should be brown with front window painted on and a lifebelt hung each side. These lifebelts could be made from thin wood cut in the form of rings. The front and back edges of pieces E and F and also the front edges of C should be white.

The inside surfaces of the sides of the ship should be light brown while the outside should be black up to a waterline and below this, red. The funnel is black with a white band. The mast and boom should be light brown, or they could be varnished over. The hawse holes may be painted on, and the winch too could be either painted or varnished over.

The underneath part of the ship, that is the undersurface of deck A, should be polished so it has a smooth surface for "sailing" on the table or the floor. Or of course small wheels could be fitted to the sides so they stand just a little below the surface of the bottom.



The Editor's Notebook—

I HAVE been delighted to hear from several of those repatriated prisoners of war who arrived back from Germany recently. All say what a blessing it was to have Hobbies and a few tools. They certainly made use of them, and must have found them very valuable to stave off boredom and inactivity.

* * *

ONE of these writers, Richard H. Forbes of Heaton, Newcastle on-Tyne, was fortunate enough to receive parcels of wood whilst he was in Oflag IXA/2. "Everything, he says, arrived safely and the tools were in daily use up to the time I left. Of course, as I was coming home to England I left the kit behind for those who were still in camp and I brought my unfinished models with me to complete at home. You will be interested to know that the Hobbies saw did yeoman work when we were building our camp stage and making stage properties and furniture. We even cut 3" × 2" battens quite successfully with the fretsaw, and although it wasn't intended for such heavy work, it did the job beautifully."

* * *

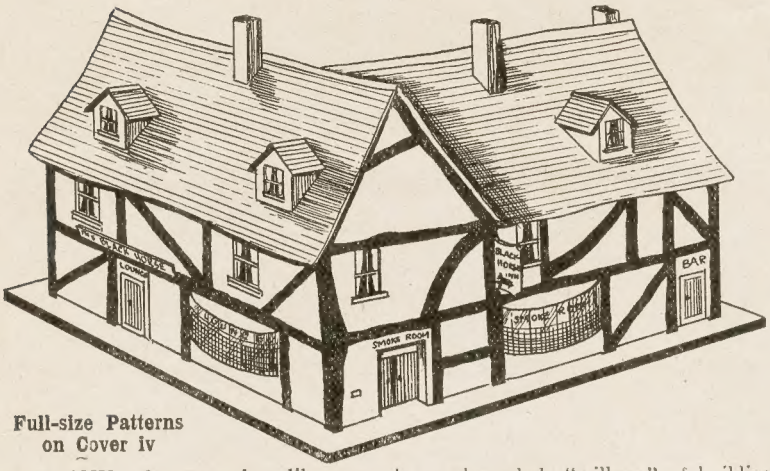
I AM always telling you how keen are our readers in the Navy. A/B Mitchell of H.M.S. "Haydon" confirms that when he acknowledged a recent batch of back numbers which I sent for his Mess. "The craze for model making swept through the lower deck like wild fire and I am glad to say it is still going strong in spite of a shortage of materials."

* * *

A LITTLE time ago I had an article on the making of a range of ships from our designs depicting their progress in historical order. Now I am interested to note that a fascinating talk on the subject, with a display of such ships in their chronological order, has been given to the Nottingham Rotary Club by Mr. W. J. Bassett-Lowke who himself has been making models of all kinds for 40 years. **The Editor.**

Cardboard, wood, celluloid and paint make this model

BLACK HORSE INN



Full-size Patterns on Cover iv

MANY of our readers like to undertake the making of miniature models in card as well as wood, and here is a suggestion with drawings sent in by one of our readers who has himself completed some very novel and artistic replicas of this type. Patience and a very sharp penknife are the principal needs, beyond the necessary fairly stiff card.

The result is a pleasing little model of those black and white half-timbered road houses which are popular in many districts. The scale is about one eighth inch to the foot and odd pieces of cardboard and scraps of wood are used with a finish of poster colour, indian ink, etc.

To make it more helpful, full size patterns are given on Cover iv of this issue, and the second of these design parts will be published in a subsequent issue. These printed parts serve as a useful guide, and the paper itself can be pasted down to the wood, or better still, the actual pattern can be traced off and transferred to the material.

Construction Guide

Here is the description of the construction as supplied by the reader, L/Bdr. R. Coleman of a Heavy Ack-Ack Battery stationed in Scotland.

"Come and have a pint at the pub, Bill"—a cheerful remark, but in this case how disappointing unless you happen to live in the Land of Lilliput, and even then—"Well, how does one open the Smoke Room door?"

Well, you see "the pub" is just a tiny model and bears the delightful name "The Black Horse Inn". It is a composite model of the black and white half-timbered type of building well known to travellers down South Midlands way.

To a scale of ¼in. to one foot it makes a neat and intriguing model, and a whole "village" of buildings built on the same scale would be just the thing for window displays etc. The scale also suits 00 gauge model railway very well.

The whole of the construction of the Inn is from cardboard about 1/16in. thick or just under, with the exception of the wooden chimneys and clear celluloid windows (old photo negative cleaned off).

All joints are glued with tube glue. Ridge capping, window sills and such details are made from card about the thickness of a post card.

The Baseboard

Start by cutting a baseboard from thick card (old chocolate boxes come in handy) 5 inches long by 4 inches wide upon which the walls are glued on edge in upright positions.

The walls are all made up separately first, then glued in position on the base after which the roofs are cut out, fitted by trial and error, completing with dormers, etc.

It is best to build one wall at a time flat on the table and colouring with poster colours and details in indian ink with a mapping pen.

The black timbers are merely strips of card cut unevenly and glued in position after the window and door openings have been cut out. Using a sharp knife or preferably a split razor blade.

Doorways are recessed upon strips of card as shown in the details. Doors are marked out and scored for boarding with a knife edge. Windows have strips of wood or card 1/64in. × 3/64in. for framing, glued carefully to celluloid panes.

Roof Dormers

The dormers need care, but if the fronts are first glued to the roof, and the triangular sides fitted afterwards and all allowed to set before trimming off and fitting the small troofs of postcard. Note holes in main roofs behind dormers.

Imitation tiles are made by running a razor blade along in uneven lines following roughly the curves of the eaves and ridges. Hold the blade at a low angle to the roof and cut nearly halfway through the card.

The ridge capping is made from strips of postcard about ¼in. wide scored down the centre and bent over to fit ridge of roofs, cut to sections about 1in. long. The bay windows bars are marked on the celluloid with indian ink, also the two signs and door outlines, etc.

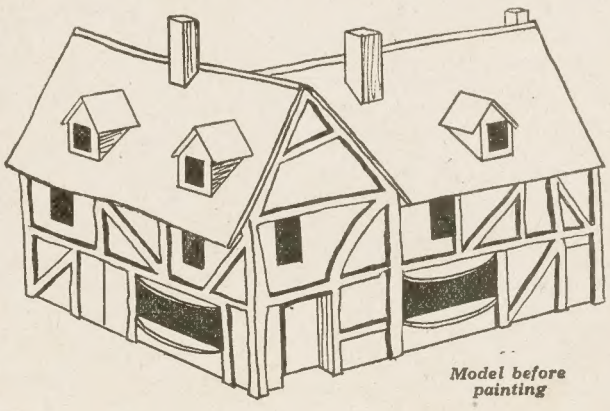
Colouring

The recessed portions of the gables and front walls are pure white poster colour, black timbers. The wooden chimneys, ridge capping and back of the building are brick colour, the brick bonding and arches effected by specks of darker and lighter colour. The window frames and doors may be coloured according to tastes but not too gaudy. Yellow-brown was used on the original Black Horse.

Unlike the walls, the roof should be coloured after they are cut and glued in position, and all the unevenness carefully worked in. Use a dull red-brown for tiling and patches of brick red where new tiles have been added!

Note how the gable end chimney is made of both wood and card.

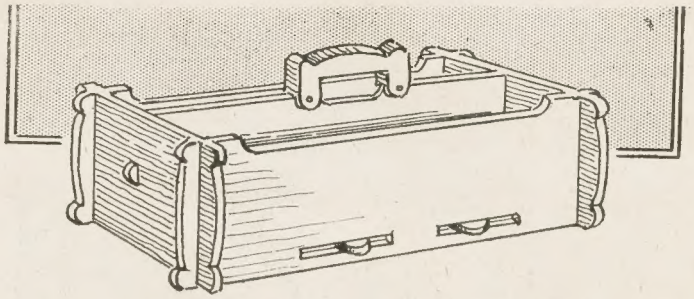
If possible, it will be worth the extra time and trouble to study some old and you will notice how the crookedness of the walls and roofs gives that certain charm.



Model before painting

Make this so you can take it apart when you wish—

A CUTLERY HOLDER



ARTICLES of a collapsible nature serve a double purpose. They are easy to clean and excellently well adapted for presents which have to be sent by post, as in both cases they can be taken apart and if for posting can be sent flat, needing no troublesome packing.

The subject of this article is a cutlery box, made in ¼in. thick fretwood. Three panels, 7ins. by 14ins. will be required for the work.

The article is of simple design, but some care should be taken over the work as a good close fit is essential if the completed article is to be firm.

Marking the Parts

The parts can be marked out on the wood direct, provided it is light coloured enough to show pencil marks clearly if not, draw out on thin paper and paste to the wood like a fretwork design.

Fig. 1 shows the sides, A and the ends, B. It will be seen that one panel will make the two sides and another panel the two ends and division piece, C. Cut carefully to size using a fine saw blade to reduce the loss caused by sawing as much as possible.

From the bottom edge run two lines along, one ¼in. and the other ½in. from the edge. On these mark off the horizontal slots seen in A. The dotted lines above these show where the bottom of the box will come.

Slot Joints

At each end mark the vertical slots forming the halved joints at the corners. Note, the slots in A are cut from the bottom upwards, halfway, and the slots in B vice-versa. Saw just inside the lines to ensure these slots being ¼in. wide exactly. Saw out the horizontal slots and shape up the ends, as shown. The ends of the box, B, have the slots marked out and carefully sawn also. In the centre draw two lines down, ¼in. apart, and on these mark out the small slot, A. Cut this out.

Now saw inside the lines with a fine tenon saw to a depth of 1/16in. and chisel out to leave a groove into which the division piece, C, can enter. Note, this groove extends only 2¾ins. down from the top.

Partition

The division piece can now be sawn out to dimensions given in Fig. 2, C. Cut the small lugs b, c, at each end about ½in. wide These fit in the slots in the grooves of the end pieces of the box, and as they project a little should have their tips rounded off to look neat.

The projections left on the top edge are for the handle to be fixed to, the width of the wood being limited by the size of a panel employed, being too narrow to allow for a handle being cut from the solid.

Fig. 2, D, shows the bottom of the box. Cut this from the third panel. cutting to length first so as to have a piece of wood 7ins. long and 1½ins. wide left for the handle.

The strip left after cutting the bottom to width, i.e. 1½ins. wide, is cut into four ¼in. strips and one ½in. strip, or as near to these measurements as loss through cutting will allow. The four narrower strips have their edges smoother, and one edge is rounded a little. The wider strip is cut into two pieces, each 6ins. long.

The latter ones are fixed to the underside of the bottom, where shown by dotted lines, d, e, with a single screw in the centre of each, so that they can be pushed round as required. Call these locking strips, as that is the purpose they serve.

Assembly

The parts of the box are now tied together to fit, which should be satisfactory if marked and cut out carefully. Fit together in this order.

First fit the ends to the division piece, seeing it fits in the grooves alright ; then push the side pieces down in place, when all should be secure—a close fit and no wobble anywhere. Slip the bottom in and turn the locking strips to engage in the slots in the sides of the box.

Have a look at Fig. 3. This detail shows one end in place, and part of one side and the bottom. The division piece is omitted to show the groove and slot into which it will fit. Round the inside angle, between sides, ends, and bottom, are shown

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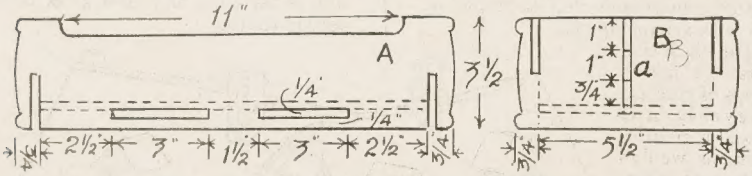


Fig. 1—The four sides and their slotted joints

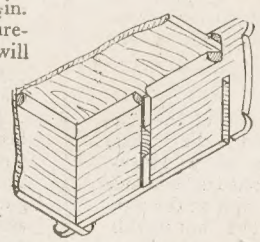
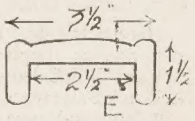


Fig. 3—Construction details



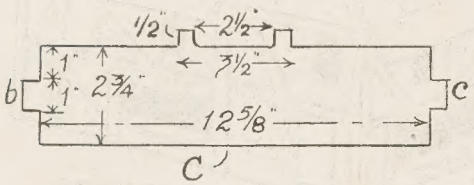
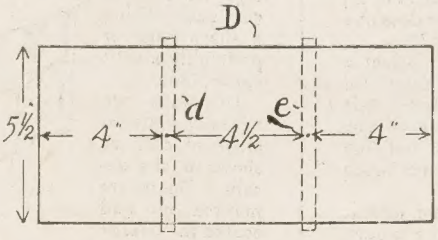


Fig. 2—The centre partition (C) and floor (D)



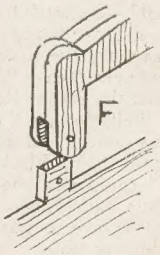


Fig. 4—Handle fitting

Make yourself the complete game with a SET OF DOMINOES

A SET of dominoes is quite easy to make, and is worth the trouble nowadays when games of all kinds are becoming scarcer. Fretwood ¼in. thick is excellent to use for such a purpose, but is now so valuable that it is suggested that instead of fretwood deal could be employed.

The wood should not be too thick or the dominoes will look clumsy. A thickness of ⅜in. is recommended and as this is the thickness of ½in. matchboarding when planed, a piece of such board could be used for the purpose.

First Operations

As about 18ins. only are required to make a complete set, readers who have a few short pieces of board handy can put them to a useful purpose.

First plane off the grooved edge, then with a marking gauge set to 1in. mark off a strip. Cut this near to the gauge line and then plane up to the line, leaving the strip exactly 1in. wide.

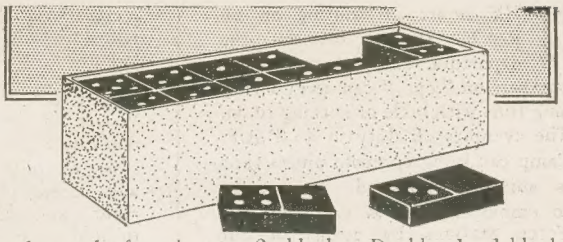
Cut and plane three more strips and lay them together to see they are all the same width throughout their length. Any inequalities should be planed off. Rub the strips all over with fine glasspaper to make them quite smooth. It will save time later on if these strips are now stained black. Hobbies Blackboard Black is a suitable stain to use here.

A Suitable Cutter Jig

The strips should now be cut to domino length, i.e. 2ins. To do this with speed and accuracy a jig should be made up. This is shown in Fig. 1.

It is practically self-explanatory and can be made with any wood handy, but the sides should not be less than ½in. thick, a little more would be better so that the saw can rest in the guide cuts deep enough before commencing to cut the blanks. The space between the sides of the jig should be just 1in. a good fit for the strips.

From the end measure off 2ins. and strike a line across. Saw outside this line through the sides down to the bottom. Then strike a line across halfway and saw on this line through again. Remember this time to saw on the line, not outside it.



Now place the strips, one at a time, in the jig. Place the saw in the middle cut and just run it across the strip to make a kerf. Place saw in the end cut and saw through the strip.

Tip the blank out and repeat until the full set of 28 is made. Rub the sawn ends on a piece of glasspaper to make them smooth, then stain the ends to match the remainder.

With a 1in. chisel, on each blank cut a shallow nick across the centre, the saw kerf already made being the guide, or, instead of a chisel use a triangular file to achieve the same result. The spots can now be put in, two different methods being suggested for doing the job.

The first and certainly the longest wearing, is to bore a cuplike depression for each spot and paint it white. The second is to stencil the spots in in white paint, a more expeditious method, but not so lasting.

Painting the Spots

In either case a template must first be made to ensure regularity. This is drawn in Fig. 2. Copy it carefully on paper and gum to a piece of tinplate. Bend over the side edges on the dotted lines, leaving the centre exactly 1in. wide, so that it fits over the blanks. At the points where the spots are to come punch a small hole. File off the burrs on the underside and wash the paper off.

Place this over the blanks, in turn, and with an awl make a clear mark through the holes according to the number of spots required.

For those readers who may not exactly know how the spots go, here is the correct order. Double 6, 6-5, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 6 blank; Double 5, 5-4, etc. down to 5 blank; Double 4, down to 4 blank; Double 3 down to 3 blank; Double 2, down to 2 blank; Double 1, 1-blank double blank. 28 all told.

Get a rose countersinking tool, and either gripping it in the hand, or using it in a brace, bore out the holes to a diameter of 3/16in., as in Fig. 3. The holes are then painted in in white paint, or enamel, with a fine brush. Do this neatly, taking care that the colour does not spread over the surface of the dominoes where it is not wanted.

If the stencilling method is adopted, the template is made as already described, but the small holes punched are reamered out to 3/16in. diameter. The stencil is then laid over and the paint dabbed on to make the required number of spots.

To make clean round spots do not draw the brush across the stencil—just dab it on, holding the brush upright. A little previous practice will be helpful. The dominoes being finished, a box to hold them should be made.

Making a Box

Quite a good box can be made from a piece of stout cardboard. Draw the pattern, given in Fig. 4, on the outside face of the cardboard. With a ruler and penknife cut about one third through the cardboard on the dotted lines.

Then cut out the complete pattern, and cut right through the black lines that divide the ends of the box from the outside and shorter end pieces of the sides. Bend to box form, turning the side ends inwards and then the centre ends over them. This will result in a double thickness of cardboard at each end, which double thickness should be fixed together with wire staples.

Ordinary household pins can be beheaded and bent to make these staples. The box will look neater and more workmanlike if covered.

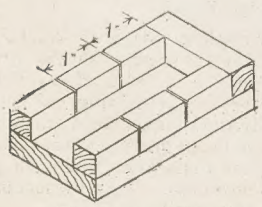


Fig. 1—A cutting jig

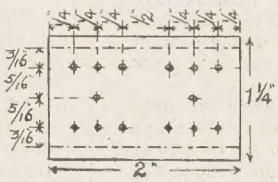


Fig. 2—A template

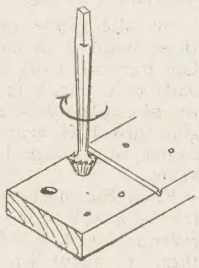


Fig. 3—Countersunk spots

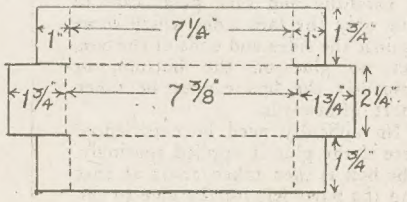
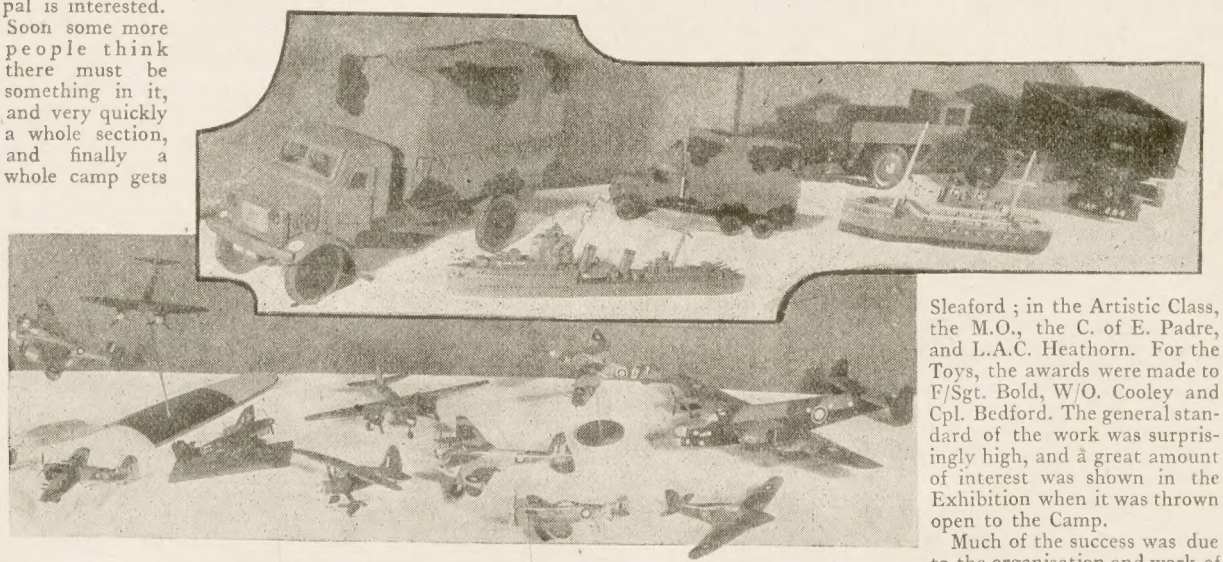


Fig. 4—Dimensions and shape of box

How some of our Airmen spend spare time in an
R.A.F. STATION MODELLING

THE hours of waiting on an R.A.F. Station between the departure and return of our bombers on "ops." can seem a very long time with little or nothing to do. The evenings off duty in an R.A.F. Camp can bring boredom unless time is suitably employed. It *can* be so employed, and is on many Air Force Stations by means of our designs and a few tools.

One fellow gets keen on it and his pal is interested. Soon some more people think there must be something in it, and very quickly a whole section, and finally a whole camp gets enthusiastic about the matter. That at least is how it happens in more than one camp, but at least we can verify it for the Station from which we received the pictures presented herewith.



A Christmas Exhibition

The Education Officer was keen and his enthusiasm soon spread to others. Before last Christmas it became a craze in Camp and soon all kinds of models were being made. All ranks joined in, in friendly competition—the model made by the M.O. taking its place with the miniature truck turned out by the A/C.1. Even W.A.A.F.s became keen—and produced some delightful doll's furniture!

From quite small beginnings a wide variety of models, toys, etc. was made, and finally it was decided to hold an Exhibition with prizes of Savings Stamps for the best. Three classes were arranged—(1) Model Aircraft—technical; (2) Model Aircraft—artistic and (3) Toys. The C.O., two Senior Officers and an Engineering Officer kindly judged and found a most difficult job of work amongst the 120 exhibits.

As only to be expected there were some really realistic models and in the technical section the degree of accuracy and the amount of detail was amazing. Bombs and all lights were a feature of several and one of the lorries had a tiny engine under its bonnet, true to almost every detail.

Most of the work was done as an individual effort but some of the toys were turned out by co-operative team work under the guidance and assistance of W/O's Young, Smith, Ransome and Halliwell.

Prize Winners

The prize-winners in the Technical Section were Cpl. Cade and L.A.C. Sleaford; in the Artistic Class, the M.O., the C. of E. Padre, and L.A.C. Heathorn. For the Toys, the awards were made to F/Sgt. Bold, W/O. Cooley and Cpl. Bedford. The general standard of the work was surprisingly high, and a great amount of interest was shown in the Exhibition when it was thrown open to the Camp.

Much of the success was due to the organisation and work of the Education Officer whilst Cpl. Orford efficiently undertook the work of Instructor to any needing assistance. Weekly gatherings of the amateur craftsmen were a means of spending happy hours together, helping, comparing notes, offering suggestions.

We are delighted to publish the photographs of some of the exhibits although they really do not do justice to the excellence of the actual models made.

Cutlery Holder—*(Continued from page 164)*

narrow strips of wood. These are the narrower strips left over, utilised for this purpose.

They should be carefully cut to correct length, mitred at the corners and glued in and nailed. Fix these in carefully and take great care to glue only the face sides which come against the sides and ends of the box, Get no glue on the bottom, or obviously the box cannot be taken apart afterwards.

No difficulty need be experienced here if the glue is applied sparingly. The box is then taken apart at once and the parts left for the glue to set. Narrow fillet strips should also be glued at each end underneath the bottom, but not at the sides.

Alternative Fixing

An alternative method of fixing these strips is to nail them in with fine fretwork nails first, driving the nails only partly in. Then to take the box apart, prise off the srtips and glue them back again, taking care, of course, to get them in the right place again.

From the piece of wood left over for the handle, cut two to the shape given in Fig. 4, E. In the bottom of these, to about ⅛in. up, reduce the thickness of the wood to ⅛in.

Glue the pieces together to leave a slot each end ¼in. wide, as shown, which will fit over the extension pieces on the division, and can be there fixed with glue and a nail to each, as at F.

A Varnished Finish

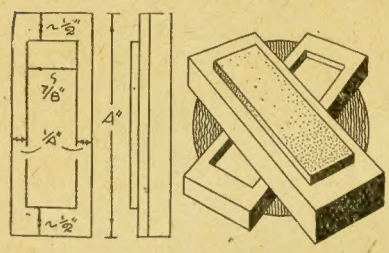
This completes the box, which, if intended for a present should preferably receive a coat of varnish. Fit together by first fixing the ends to the division piece, then pushing the bottom in the grooves at each end, made by the angle strips, and pushing the sides down last. Turn the locking strip to secure all.

FROM ODDS AND ENDS

Oilstones

OILSTONES, in miniature, can be neatly made from small oilstone slips, these usually measuring 3ins. by ⅞in. by about ¼in. It is only a matter of making a suitable box holder, with loose lid, for the slip of stone, as shown.

Carborundum oilstone slips are the best to use, being fast-cutting. Such tiny oilstones will be found invaluable for sharpening penknives, small chisels, surgical implements, etc. If a finer finishing stone is wanted, an aloxite oilstone slip could



be obtained and a box holder made for it.

Carborundum may be just too coarse where surgical implements are concerned, including "cut-throat" razors. Such would be ideal for "grinding" the edges, the finer type of stone being used to "set" the edges, following which the "burr" (if any) would be removed by stropping on leather.

Oilstone slips can be obtained in various sizes, by the way, ranging from the size mentioned to 5ins. by 2ins. by 3/16in. Generally, one edge is tapered, the thicker edge being slightly rounded over. Such slips are intended for sharpening gouges and similar tools; it should be possible to obtain a flat-shaped oilstone slip, however, but if not allowance can always be made for the bevel on the flat of the slips.

Holders

There are two ways the box holders can be made. You can either cut the stone recesses in solid pieces of wood or else cut out "frames" in fretwood and glue them to suitable base pieces.

If you use a stone the size stated, you need a base block of wood 4ins. by 1⅝ins. by ½in. The stone size is marked out in the centre, as shown, then the recess chiselled 3/16in. deep. A lid piece is made from a ¼in. piece of wood the same size, the recess being cut ⅛in. deep.

If you use a bevelled stone, the recess cut in the base piece must be cut at a suitable bevel to "level" the surface of the slip. This, of course, is not possible if you build up the holder from fretwood layers, but the space can always be blocked up with a strip of wood or by packing with card.

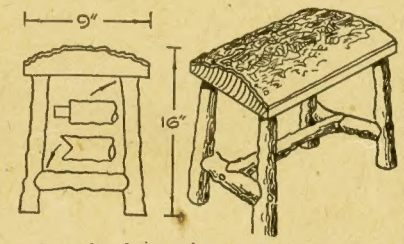
To make such a holder, cut out a base piece from ⅜in. fretwood. The upper piece is the same size, with the slip size cut in it. Glue the upper piece to the base piece. The lid is made in the same way, except that you use two pieces of ⅛in. wood. If desired, the lid top could be ⅛in. thick, with the "frame" portion 3/16in. thick.

The wood used should be a hardwood like oak, beech, birch, mahogany, etc. But, softwood, like deal or spruce or pine, can be used. For a finish, the wood is stained and varnished or polished.

Thin knife oil should be used as a lubricant, including thin hair-oil. Of course, if desired, water only could be used.

Rustic Stools

RUSTIC stools, for garden use, are easily made in these days of "rustic" firewood. Many of the firewood logs sold to us are just ideal in size for stools, at least, so far as the seat tops are concerned.



For the legs, pieces of old larch poles, or branching, could be incorporated. To make the seat, select a fairly decent block—a slice of tree will do. The blocks are often cut into slices for easy chopping. One of these slices, with a covering of firm bark, could be used.

If the bark is rather damp, loose and mossy, it could be peeled off to expose the sap wood, this being much smoother and a light brown colour. If you prefer the "rustic" bark surface, brush it clean with a hard, stiff, dry scrubbing brush. This will remove most of the green moss and dirt.

For simplicity, the legs are merely fitted to holes bored beneath the seat top. Pins are cut on the leg tops, as detailed, following which the pins are glued into the holes.

To strengthen the legs, cross pieces are fitted, the ends being sawn to the shape indicated. Have the cross pieces fitting so that the legs are slightly splayed out as shown. Use glue and large 2in. wire nails. Holes for the nails should be made with a drill to prevent splitting.

Plain Work

A centre rail is fitted, in the same way, between the side rails. No finish is wanted for the stool. Keep it in its natural state. It is a small stool, according to the few dimensions shown, but it will prove useful, especially in a secluded spot on the garden.

It could be used for standing on only. To make it somewhat stronger, braces of larch could be attached to the top corners, that is to say, against the seat underside and the side of the legs, attaching the pieces of larch slantwise.

Plectrums

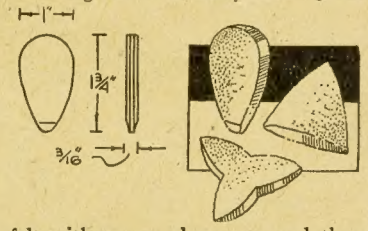
UKULELE plectrums are usually made from 3/16in. thick green baize or felt. In the event of not possessing a piece of such material, quite good plectrums can be built up from old hat felt.

The usual ukulele plectrum shape is in the form of a pear, as shown. Two other shapes are illustrated, both having three plectrum ends. Any of these can be made, using only pieces of hat felt.

In Felt

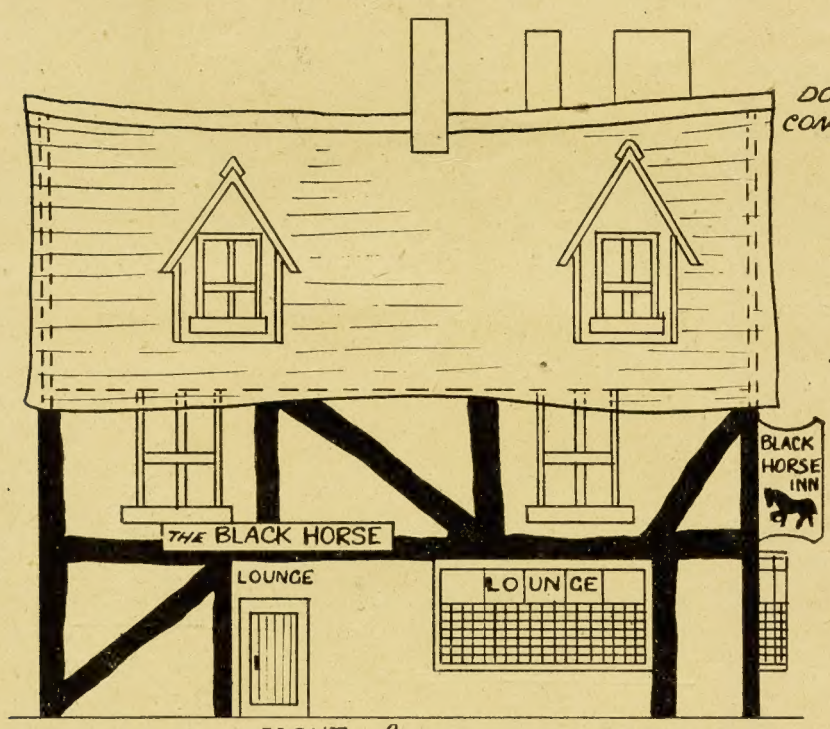
As this felt is only about 3/32in. thick, three pieces require to be cut identical in size and shape, following which they are glued together, then trimmed neatly with a sharp pair of scissors.

The plectrum ends are, as you will observe, bevelled away slightly. The bevelling is best done by rubbing the

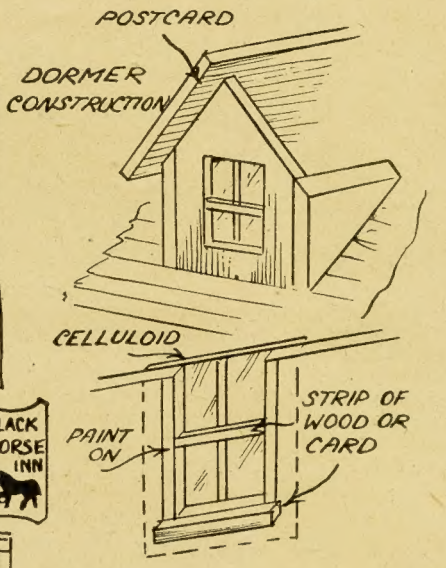


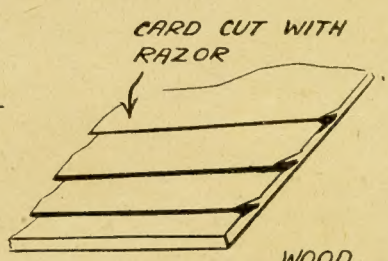
felt with coarse glasspaper and then fine stuff. Use new pieces of glasspaper as the felt will then rub away easier.

Regarding the triangular or three-ended plectrums, these are best given long tapering bevels. When you glue the pieces together, put them under a weight or cramp them between pieces of flat wood. They will dry straight and stiff and produce a better strumming effect.



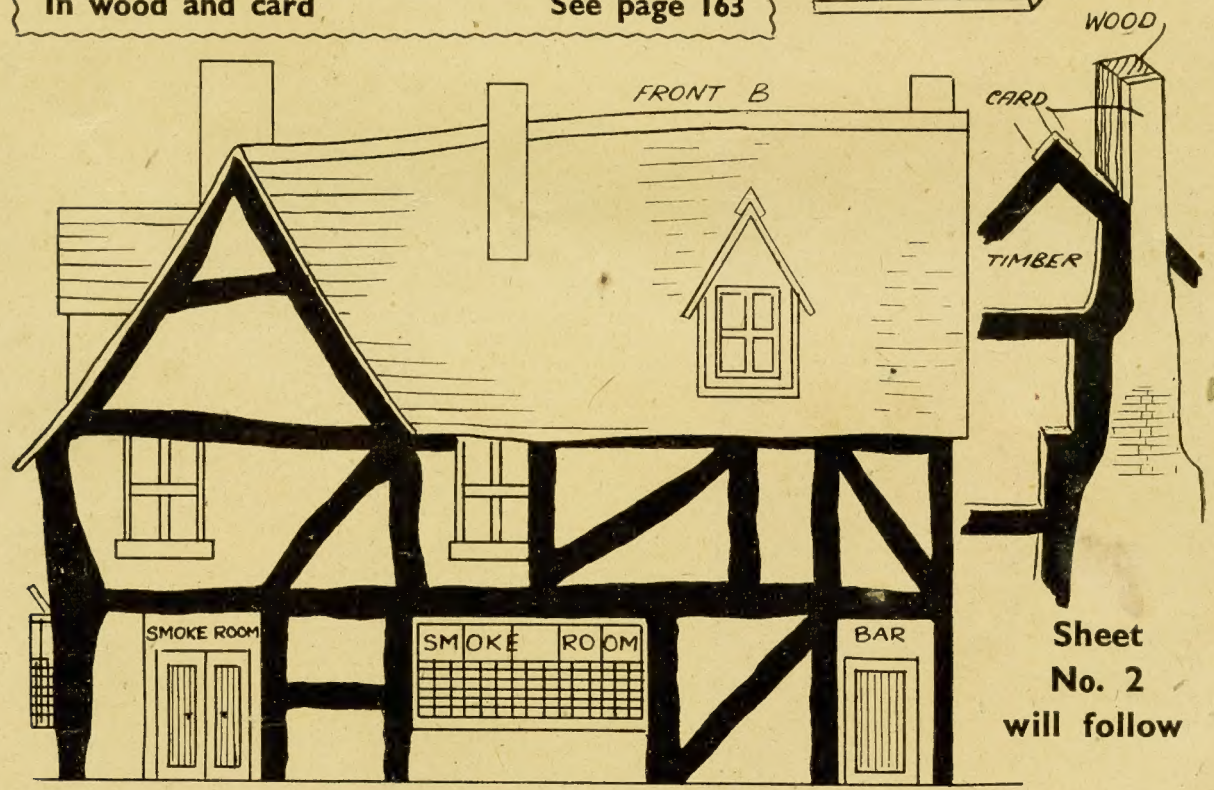
FRONT A.





The BLACK HORSE INN Model

In wood and card **See page 163**



Sheet No. 2 will follow

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